BUTTE COUNTY
AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
2525 DOMINIC DRIVE, SUITE J CHICO, CALIFORNIA 95928
TELEPHONE: (530) 891-2882 FAX: (530) 891-2878

TITLE V OPERATING PERMIT

ISSUED TO:
SFPP, L.P.
2570 Hegan Lane
Chico, CA 95928

PLANT SITE LOCATION:
SFPP, L.P.
2570 Hegan Lane
Chico, CA 95928

ISSUED BY:

Lawrence Odle, Air Pollution Control Officer _____ Date

EFFECTIVE April 1, 2001

EXPIRATION March 31, 2006

Nature of Business: Bulk Gasoline Distribution Terminal
APPLICATION COMPLETENESS DATE: 1/2/95
SIC CODE: 4226

Responsible Official:
Name: William M. White
Title: Vice President of Operations
Phone: (714) 560-4400

Site Contact Person:
Name: Kelly Johnson
Title: Area Supervisor
Phone: (530) 342-6140

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I. FACILITY EMISSION UNITS AND EQUIPMENT LISTS:

A. Insignificant Emissions Units

1. The equipment listed in Table 1 are not required to obtain an operating permit pursuant to Butte County Air Quality Management District (AQMD) regulations and/or have actual emissions below deminimus threshold levels (i.e. 4000 pounds per year of criteria pollutants or 1000 pounds per year of hazardous air pollutants) and are hereby listed as insignificant emissions units. The equipment listed in Table 1 may be supplemented, replaced or modified without notice provided the operating status has not changed as defined in current district or federal rules.

2. Insignificant emissions units shall comply at all times with the generally applicable requirements identified in Section III.A of this permit.

Table 1. Insignificant Emissions Units (partial listing)

Description	Capacity	Basis
Diesel Fuel Storage Tank CH-3 with Fixed Cone Roof	9,000 Barrel	Actual emissions are less than 4000 pounds per year (lb/yr) of criteria pollutants and/or 1000 pounds per year of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs)
Diesel Fuel Storage Tank CH-7 with Fixed Cone Roof	16,785 Barrel	Actual emissions are less than 4000 (lb/yr) of criteria pollutants and/or 1000 pounds per year of (HAPs)
Diesel Fuel Storage Tank CH-10 with Fixed Cone Roof	12,000 Barrel	Actual emissions are less than 4000 (lb/yr) of criteria pollutants and/or 1000 pounds per year of (HAPs)
Diesel Fuel Storage Tank CH-14 with Fixed Cone Roof	10,100 Barrel	Actual emissions are less than 4000 (lb/yr) of criteria pollutants and/or 1000 pounds per year of (HAPs)
Diesel Fuel Storage Tank CH-20 with Fixed Cone Roof	10,100 Barrel	Actual emissions are less than 4000 (lb/yr) of criteria pollutants and/or 1000 pounds per year of (HAPs)
Diesel Fuel Storage Tank CH-24 with Fixed Cone Roof	10,000 Barrel	Actual emissions are less than 4000 (lb/yr) of criteria pollutants and/or 1000 pounds per year of (HAPs)
Diesel Fuel Storage Tank CH-26 with Fixed Cone Roof	10,000 Barrel	Actual emissions are less than 4000 (lb/yr) of criteria pollutants and/or 1000 pounds per year of (HAPs)
Diesel Fuel Storage Tank CH-27 with Fixed Cone Roof	20,000 Barrel	Actual emissions are less than 4000 (lb/yr) of criteria pollutants and/or 1000 pounds per year of (HAPs)
Diesel Fuel Storage Tank CH-36 with Fixed Cone Roof	60,000 Barrel	Actual emissions are less than 4000 (lb/yr) of criteria pollutants and/or 1000 pounds per year of (HAPs)
Alcohol Storage Tank CH-13 with Pan-Type Welded Internal Floating Roof with a Liquid-Mounted Resilient Primary Seal	5,040 Barrel	Actual emissions are less than 4000 (lb/yr) of criteria pollutants and/or 1000 pounds per year of (HAPs)
Turbine Fuel Storage Tank CH-15 with Fixed Cone Roof	15,500 Barrel	Actual emissions are less than 4000 (lb/yr) of criteria pollutants and/or 1000 pounds per year of (HAPs)
Fuel Additive Tank CH-A1 (SFPP, L.P. Lubrizol)	4,000 Gallon	Actual emissions are less than 4000 (lb/yr) of criteria pollutants and/or 1000 pounds per year of (HAPs)
Fuel Additive Tank CH-A2	2,000 Gallons	Actual emissions are less than 4000 (lb/yr) of

		criteria pollutants and/or 1000 pounds per year of (HAPs)
Fuel Additive Tank CH-A3 (Chevron OGA 600)	19,397 Gallon	Actual emissions are less than 4000 (lb/yr) of criteria pollutants and/or 1000 pounds per year of (HAPs)
Fuel Additive Tank CH-A4 (Texaco HiTEC 4978)	2,800 Gallon	Actual emissions are less than 4000 (lb/yr) of criteria pollutants and/or 1000 pounds per year of (HAPs)
Fuel Additive Tank CH-A5 (Exxon Phase V)	5,000 Gallon	Actual emissions are less than 4000 (lb/yr) of criteria pollutants and/or 1000 pounds per year of (HAPs)
Fuel Additive Tank CH-A6 (ARCO AP 97 AR)	19,500 Gallon	Actual emissions are less than 4000 (lb/yr) of criteria pollutants and/or 1000 pounds per year of (HAPs)
Fuel Additive Tank CH-A7 (SFPP, L.P. Lubrizol)	10,000 Gallon	Actual emissions are less than 4000 (lb/yr) of criteria pollutants and/or 1000 pounds per year of (HAPs)
Fuel Additive Tank CH-A8 (TOSCO)	4,000 Gallon	Actual emissions are less than 4000 (lb/yr) of criteria pollutants and/or 1000 pounds per year of (HAPs)
Fuel Additive Tank CH-A9 (SFPP, L.P. HiTEC 4963A)	10,429 Gallon	Actual emissions are less than 4000 (lb/yr) of criteria pollutants and/or 1000 pounds per year of (HAPs)
Red Dye Portable Tote Fuel Additive Tank (SFPP, L.P.)	550 Gallon	Actual emissions are less than 4000 (lb/yr) of criteria pollutants and/or 1000 pounds per year of (HAPs)
Process Water Treatment System including; One (1) Oil/Water Separator, Two (2) 12,000 Gallon Aboveground Process Water Storage Tanks, and Three (3) 20,000 Gallon Aboveground Portable Baker Tanks; Three (3) 2,000 Pound Liquid-Phase Granular Activated Canisters and Two (2) 11,000 Gallon Open-Top Visual Inspection Tanks with One (1) 3-hp Blower	14,400 Gallons per day.	Actual emissions are less than 4000 (lb/yr) of criteria pollutants and/or 1000 pounds per year of (HAPs)
Gas Powered Pressure Washer	Unknown	404 H. Steam generators, water boilers, or water heaters fired exclusively by natural gas, liquid petroleum gas, or a combination thereof having a maximum fuel input heating value of less than 1 million BTU or thirty horsepower.
Sample House and Sample House Vent	Unknown	Actual emissions are less than 4000 (lb/yr) of criteria pollutants and/or 1000 pounds per year of (HAPs)
Test Area and Test Area Vent	Unknown	Actual emissions are less than 4000 (lb/yr) of criteria pollutants and/or 1000 pounds per year of (HAPs)
Penskey Martin Flash Tester	Unknown	Actual emissions are less than 4000 (lb/yr) of criteria pollutants and/or 1000 pounds per year of (HAPs)
Propane Ignition	Unknown	Actual emissions are less than 4000 (lb/yr) of criteria pollutants and/or 1000 pounds per year of (HAPs)

B. Significant Emissions Unit Information

1. Each of the sources in Table 2 has been issued a Permit to Operate in accordance with District Rule 403 and/or constructed pursuant to issuance of an Authority to Construct Permit in accordance with District Rules 402 and 430.

Table 2. Significant permitted sources at SFPP, L.P.

Source #	Permit #	Description	Model/Mfg.	Capacity
S-1	SPP-81-01	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-1	Chicago Bridge and Iron	10,100 Barrel
S-1	SPP-81-04	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-4	Chicago Bridge and Iron	27,415 Barrel
S-1	SPP-81-05	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-5	Chicago Bridge and Iron	9,098 Barrel
S-1	SPP-81-06	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-6	Chicago Bridge and Iron	12,890 Barrel
S-1	SPP-81-08	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-8	Chicago Bridge and Iron	30,140 Barrel
S-1	SPP-81-09	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-9	Chicago Bridge and Iron	12,890 Barrel
S-1	SPP-81-11	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-11	Chicago Bridge and Iron	20,140 Barrel
S-1	SPP-81-12	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-12	Chicago Bridge and Iron	8,080 Barrel
S-1	SPP-81-13	Alcohol Storage Tank CH-13	Chicago Bridge and Iron	5,040 Barrel
S-1	SPP-81-16	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-16	Chicago Bridge and Iron	10,100 Barrel
S-1	SPP-81-17	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-17	Chicago Bridge and Iron	12,890 Barrel
S-1	SPP-81-18	Transmix Storage Tank CH-18	Chicago Bridge and Iron	3,000 Barrel
S-1	SPP-81-19	Transmix Storage Tank CH-19	Chicago Bridge and Iron	3,020 Barrel
S-1	SPP-81-22	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-22	Chicago Bridge and Iron	12,980 Barrel
S-1	SPP-81-23	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-23	Chicago Bridge and Iron	10,100 Barrel
S-1	SPP-81-25	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-25	Chicago Bridge and Iron	10,000 Barrel
S-1	SPP-81-28	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-28	Chicago Bridge and Iron	20,000 Barrel
S-1	SPP-81-29	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-29	Chicago Bridge and Iron	20,000 Barrel
S-1	SPP-80-30	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-30	Pittsburgh-Des Moines	33,000 Barrel
S-1	SPP-83-31	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-31	GATX	13,100 Barrel
S-2	SPP-77-32	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-32		37,799 Barrel
S-2	SPP-77-33	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-33		25,000 Barrel
S-3	SPP-87-37	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-37	Pittsburgh-Des Moines	40,000 Barrel
S-4	SPP-75-40	Loading Rack 1-North: Six (6) Gasoline Loading Arms and Two (2) Diesel Fuel Loading Arms with Two (2) Vapor Return Lines	Constructed On-site by various contractors	Limited by the capacity of the vapor return lines
S-4	SPP-75-40	Loading Rack 1-South: Four (4) Gasoline Loading Arms and Three (3) Diesel Fuel Loading Arms with Two (2) Vapor Return Lines	Constructed On-site by various contractors	Limited by the capacity of the vapor return lines
S-4	SPP-75-40	Loading Rack 3-North: Four (4) Gasoline Loading Arms and Two (2) Diesel Fuel Loading Arms with Two (2) Vapor Return Lines:	Constructed On-site by various contractors	Limited by the capacity of the vapor return lines
S-4	SPP-75-40	Loading Rack 3-South: Three (3) Gasoline Loading Arms, One (1) Transmix Loading Arm, Two (2) Diesel Fuel Loading Arms, and Two (2) New Ethanol Loading Arms with Two (2) Vapor Return Lines	Constructed On-site by various contractors	Limited by the capacity of the vapor return lines
S-4	SPP-75-40	Loading Rack 4-North: Three (3) Gasoline Loading Arms and One (1) Diesel Fuel Loading Arm with Two	Constructed On-site by various contractors	Limited by the capacity of the vapor

		(2) Vapor Return Lines		return lines
S-4	SPP-75-40	Loading Rack 4-South: Three (3) Gasoline Loading Arms and Two (2) Diesel Fuel Loading Arms with Two (2) Vapor Return Lines	Constructed On-site by various contractors	Limited by the capacity of the vapor return lines
S-4	SPP-75-40	Loading Rack 5-East: Six (6) Gasoline Loading Arms with Two (2) Vapor Return Lines	Constructed On-site by various contractors	Limited by the capacity of the vapor return lines
S-4	SPP-75-40	Loading Rack 5-West: Two (2) Diesel Fuel Loading Arms with Two (2) Vapor Return Lines	Constructed On-site by various contractors	Limited by the capacity of the vapor return lines
S-4	SPP-75-40	Vapor Holder Tank CH-2, and One (1) John Zink Company Model GV-ZTOF-5300-2 Enclosed Flare Vapor Combustor	John Zink Co. Model GV-ZTOF-5300-2	700 CFM

C. Air Pollution Control Equipment

1. The permit holder shall install, maintain, and continuously operate the air pollution control equipment listed in Table 3.

Table 3. Emission Control Equipment List

S#	Permit #	Unit Description	Control Equipment/ Work Practice Requirements
S-1	SPP-81-01	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-1	Pontoon-Type Welded External Floating Roof with a Metallic Shoe Primary Seal and Steel Compression Plate Secondary Seal
S-1	SPP-81-04	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-4	Pontoon-Type Welded External Floating Roof with a Metallic Shoe Primary Seal and Steel Compression Plate Secondary Seal
S-1	SPP-81-05	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-5	Pontoon-Type Welded External Floating Roof with a Metallic Shoe Primary Seal and Steel Compression Plate Secondary Seal
S-1	SPP-81-06	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-6	Pontoon-Type Welded External Floating Roof with a Metallic Shoe Primary Seal and Steel Compression Plate Secondary Seal
S-1	SPP-81-08	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-8	Pontoon-Type Welded External Floating Roof with a Metallic Shoe Primary Seal and Steel Compression Plate Secondary Seal
S-1	SPP-81-09	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-9	Pontoon-Type Welded External Floating Roof with a Metallic Shoe Primary Seal and Steel Compression Plate Secondary Seal
S-1	SPP-81-11	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-11	Pontoon-Type Welded External Floating Roof with a Metallic Shoe Primary Seal and Steel Compression Plate Secondary Seal
S-1	SPP-81-12	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-12	Pontoon-Type Welded External Floating Roof with a Metallic Shoe Primary Seal and Steel Compression Plate Secondary Seal
S-1	SPP-81-13	Alcohol Storage Tank CH-13	Pan-Type Welded Internal Floating Roof with a Liquid-Mounted Resilient Primary Seal
S-1	SPP-81-16	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-16	Pontoon-Type Welded External Floating Roof with a Metallic Shoe Primary Seal and Steel Compression Plate Secondary Seal
S-1	SPP-81-17	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-17	Pontoon-Type Welded External Floating Roof with a Metallic Shoe Primary Seal and Steel Compression Plate Secondary Seal
S-1	SPP-81-18	Transmix Storage Tank CH-18	Pontoon-Type Welded Internal Floating Roof with a Vapor-Mounted Resilient Primary Seal and Rim-Mounted Secondary Seal
S-1	SPP-81-19	Transmix Storage Tank CH-19	Pontoon-Type Welded Internal Floating Roof with a Metallic Shoe Primary Seal and Steel Compression Plate Secondary Seal
S-1	SPP-81-22	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-22	Pontoon-Type Welded External Floating Roof with a Metallic Shoe Primary Seal and Steel Compression Plate Secondary Seal
S-1	SPP-81-23	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-23	Pontoon-Type Welded External Floating Roof with a Metallic Shoe Primary Seal and Steel Compression Plate Secondary Seal
S-1	SPP-81-25	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-25	Pontoon-Type Welded Internal Floating Roof with a Vapor-Mounted Resilient Primary Seal and

			Double Wiper Secondary Seal
S-1	SPP-81-28	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-28	Pan-Type Welded Internal Floating Roof with a Liquid-Mounted Resilient Primary Seal
S-1	SPP-81-29	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-29	Pan-Type Welded Internal Floating Roof with a Liquid-Mounted Resilient Primary Seal
S-1	SPP-80-30	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-30	Pan-Type Welded Internal Floating Roof with a Vapor-Mounted Resilient Primary Seal
S-1	SPP-83-31	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-31	Pan-Type Welded Internal Floating Roof with a Liquid-Mounted Resilient Primary Seal
S-2	SPP-77-32	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-32	Pan-Type Welded Internal Floating Roof with a Metallic Shoe Primary Seal and Steel Compression Plate Secondary Seal
S-2	SPP-77-33	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-33	Pan-Type Welded Internal Floating Roof with a Metallic Shoe Primary Seal and Steel Compression Plate Secondary Seal
S-3	SPP-87-37	Gasoline Storage Tank CH-37	Pan-Type Welded Internal Floating Roof with a Metallic Shoe Primary Seal and Steel Compression Plate Secondary Seal
S-4	SPP-75-40	Loading Rack 1-North: Six (6) Gasoline and Two (2) Diesel Fuel Loading Arms	Two (2) Vapor Return Lines
S-4	SPP-75-40	Loading Rack 1-South: Four (4) Gasoline and Three (3) Diesel Fuel Loading Arms	Two (2) Vapor Return Lines
S-4	SPP-75-40	Loading Rack 3-North: Four (4) Gasoline and Two (2) Diesel Fuel Loading Arms	Two (2) Vapor Return Lines
S-4	SPP-75-40	Loading Rack 3-South: Three (3) Gasoline, One (1) Transmix, Two (2) Diesel Fuel, and Two (2) Ethanol Loading Arms	Two (2) Vapor Return Lines
S-4	SPP-75-40	Loading Rack 4-North: Three (3) Gasoline, and One (1) Diesel Fuel Loading Arms	Two (2) Vapor Return Lines
S-4	SPP-75-40	Loading Rack 5-East: Six (6) Gasoline Loading Arms	Two (2) Vapor Return Lines
S-4	SPP-75-40	Loading Rack 5-West: Two (2) Diesel Fuel Loading Arms	Two (2) Vapor Return Lines
S-4	SPP-75-40	Vapor Holder Tank CH-2	One (1) John Zink Company Model GV-ZTOF-5300-2 Enclosed Flare Vapor Combustor

II. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS

A. Permit Term and Renewal

1. This permit to operate shall be valid for a term of five years from the date of issuance. [Rule 1101 §6.2.15., 40 CFR §70.6(a)(2)]
2. The permittee shall submit a standard District application for renewal of this Title V permit to the permitting authority (APCO), no earlier than eighteen (18) months and no later than six (6) months before the expiration date of the current permit to operate. Permits to operate for all emissions units at a stationary source shall undergo simultaneous review. [Rule 1101 §4.2.2, 40 CFR §70.5(a)(1)(iii)]
3. Provided a complete and timely application has been submitted, this permit shall not expire until the renewal permit has been issued or denied and any permit shield contained herein pursuant to 40 CFR §70.6(f) shall extend beyond the original permit term until the renewal permit has been issued or denied. [40 CFR §70.4(b)(10)]

B. Permit Reopening and Revision

1. For any correction or amendment to this permit, or for any change to the facility or its operation which requires an amendment to this permit, the permittee shall comply with the Administrative Procedures for Sources in accordance with the applicable sections of District Rule 1101.
2. No person shall cause or permit the construction or modification of any new source of air contaminants without first obtaining an Authority to Construct from the Air Pollution Control Officer as to the location and design of such new source to comply with applicable Rules and Regulations and ambient air quality standards of the District. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall not approve such construction or modification unless the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer that the new source can be expected to comply with all applicable state laws and District Rules and Regulations [Rule 401].
3. Any person building, erecting, altering or replacing any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, the use of which may cause the issuance of air contaminants or the use of which may eliminate or reduce or control the issuance of air contaminants, shall first obtain written authorization for such construction from the Air Pollution Control Officer. An Authority to Construct shall remain in effect until a permit to operate the equipment for which the application was filed is granted or denied or the application is canceled. [Rule 402]

C. Payment of fees

The permittee shall pay annual fees in accordance with Rule 500 (Stationary Source Permit Fees), Rule 505 (Title V Fees), and Rule 506 (Air Toxic “Hot Spots” Fees). Total fees shall not exceed an overall fee rate of $25.00 per ton of actual emissions, CPI adjusted to base year 1989 and calculated in accordance with Rule 505, paragraph 3. [Rule 505, 40 CFR §70.9(b)(i)]

D. Right of Entry

1. The APCO, the Executive Officer of the California Air Resources Board, the EPA Regional Administrator and/or their authorized representatives, upon the presentation of credentials, shall be permitted:

    a. To enter upon the premises where the emission source is located or in which any records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit; and,

    b. To have access to and copy any records required to be kept under terms and conditions of this permit; and,

c. To inspect any equipment, work practices, operations, or emissions related activity at the facility; and,

d. To obtain samples from the emission source or require samples to be taken. [Rule 1101 §4.10, 40 CFR §70.6(c)(2)]

E. Severability

1. The provisions of this permit are severable; if any provision of this permit to operate is held invalid, such finding shall not affect the validity or enforcement of the remaining provisions. [SPP-75-40 #10, Rule 1101 §6.2.13, 40 CFR §70.6(a)(5)]

F. Compliance

1. The permittee shall comply with all provisions of this permit. Non-compliance with the requirements specified in this permit, in whole or in part, constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial for a permit renewal application. [Rule 1101 §6.2.11.1 & .3, 40 CFR §70.6(a)(6)(i)]
2. This permit does not convey property rights or exclusive privilege of any sort. [Rule 1101 §6.2.11.2, 40 CFR §70.6(a)(6)(iii)]
3. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit. [Rule 1101 §6.11.4, 40 CFR §70.6(a)(6)(ii)]
4. This permit may be modified, revoked, reopened, and reissued, or terminated for cause as specified in Rule 1101 §5.8 and 40 CFR §70.7(f). The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition. [Rule 1101 §6.11.5, 40 CFR §70.6(a)(6)(iii)]
5. The permittee shall furnish, within a reasonable time, any and all information that the APCO or the Regional Administrator may request, in writing, to determine whether or not cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit, or whether or not cause exists for a permit or enforcement action. Upon written request, within a reasonable time period, the permittee shall also furnish to the APCO or Regional Administrator copies of all records required to be kept by this permit or, for information claimed to be confidential, the permittee may furnish such records along with a claim of confidentiality. [Rule 1101 §6.11.6, 40 CFR §70.6(a)(6)(v)]

G. Emergency Provisions

1. *Definition.* An "emergency" means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the permit, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error. [Rule 1101 §2.13, 40 CFR §70.6(g)(1)]

2. *Effect of an emergency.* An emergency constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based emission limitations if the reporting requirements of conditions VI.B.1 and VI.B.2 of this permit are met. [Rule 275.C, 40 CFR §70.6(g)(2)]

3. The affirmative defense of emergency shall be demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

a. An emergency occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the emergency; and, [Rule 1101 §6.2.12.2.1 &. 2]

b. The facility was at the time being properly operated; and, [Rule 1101 §6.2.12.2.3]

c. During the period of the emergency the permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards, or other requirements in the permit; and, [Rule 1101 §6.2.12.2.4]

d. The permittee submitted notice of the emergency to the APCO and the Regional Administrator, within two working days of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency. This notice must contain a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective actions taken. [Rule 275, Rule 1101 §6.2.12.2.5, 40 CFR §70.6(g)(3)]

4. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof for establishing that an emergency occurred. [Rule 1101 §6.2.12.3, 40 CFR §70.6(g)(4)]

H. Accidental Releases

1. Should the facility as defined in 40 CFR, §68.3, become subject to Part 68, the permittee shall submit a risk management plan (RMP) by the date specified in 40 CFR §68.10, and shall certify compliance with the requirements of Part 68 as part of the annual compliance certification as required by Rule 1101, Section 6.2.14. [40 CFR, Part 68]

I. Permit Shield

1. Compliance with the conditions of this permit shall be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements, and subsumed requirements incorporated into this permit, as of the date of permit issuance and identified herein at Table 4. [40 CFR §70.6(f)]

2. The permit shield provisions of 40 CFR §70.6(f) are hereby extended to all equipment listed in Tables 1, 2 and 4 of this permit and to all terms and conditions and applicable requirements listed in this permit under each operating scenario. [40 CFR §70.6(a)(9)(ii), 40 CFR §70.6(f)]

3. The permit shield provisions shall apply to any permit amendments issued as a final action by the APCO. [(40 CFR §70.7(d)(4)]

4. The permit shield provisions shall apply upon final action taken by the APCO granting a request for an administrative permit amendment. [40 CFR §70.7(d)(4)]

5. The permit shield under §70.6(f) of this part shall not extend to minor permit modifications. [40 CFR §70.7(e)(2)(vi)]

Table 4. Permit Shield extended to subsumed requirements.

Requirement Citation	Subsumed by	At Condition(s) #
40 CFR §60.502 The emissions to the atmosphere from the vapor collection system due to the loading of liquid product into gasoline tank trucks are not to exceed 35 milligrams of total organic compounds per liter of gasoline loaded.	Permit to Operate SPP-75-40 #36 Non-methane hydrocarbon emissions, expressed as propane, shall not exceed 0.080 pounds per 1,000 gallons of product loaded.	Permit Condition IV.E.21.a

III. TITLE VI PROVISIONS

A. Stratospheric Ozone Protection

1. The permittee shall comply with the standards for recycling and emissions reduction pursuant to 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F, except as provided for Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners (MVACs) in Subpart B.
    a. Persons opening appliances for maintenance, service, repair, or disposal must comply with the required practices pursuant to 40 CFR §82.156.
    b. Equipment used during maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must meet the standards for recycling and recovery equipment in accordance with 40 CFR §82.158
    c. Persons performing maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must be a certified technician pursuant to 40 CFR §82.161.
    d. Persons disposing of small appliances, MVACs, and MVAC-like appliances must comply with record keeping requirements pursuant to 40 CFR §62.166. (”MVAC-like appliance” as defined in §82.152)
    e. Persons owning commercial or industrial process refrigeration equipment must comply with the leak repair requirements pursuant to 40 CFR §82.156
    f. Owners/operators of appliances normally containing 50 or more pounds of refrigerant must keep records of refrigerant purchased and added to such appliances pursuant to 40 CFR §82.166
2. If the permittee manufacturers, transforms, imports, or exports a class I or class II substance, the permittee is subject to all the requirements as specified in 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart A, Production and Consumption Controls.
3. If the permittee performs a service on motor (fleet) vehicles when the service involves ozone-depleting substance refrigerant (or a regulated substitute substance) in the motor vehicle air conditioner, the permittee is subject to all the applicable requirements as specified in 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart B, Servicing of Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners.
4. The permittee shall be allowed to switch from any ozone-depleting substance to any alternative that is listed in the Significant New Alternatives Program (SNAP) promulgated pursuant to 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart G, Significant New Alternatives Policy Program.

IV. EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

A. Generally Applicable Requirements (Applicable to all emissions units)

Below is a list of generally applicable requirements that apply to all emissions units at the facility. The rules referenced below reflect requirements of Butte County Air Quality Management District Rules and Regulations that have been adopted into the District's State Implementation Plan.

1. **Rule 201 - Nuisance:** No person shall discharge from any non-vehicular source such quantities of air contaminants or other material which cause injury, detriment, nuisance or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public or which endanger the comfort, repose, health or safety of any such persons or the public or which cause or have a natural tendency to cause injury or damage to business or property. [Rule 201]

2. **Rule 202 - Visible Emissions:** No person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any single non-vehicular source of emissions whatsoever any air contaminant, other than uncombined water vapor, for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any one (1) hour which is:

   a) As dark or darker in shade as that designated as No. 2 (or 40% opacity) on the Ringelmann Chart, as published by the United States Bureau of Mines; or

   b) Of such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke described in subdivision (a). [Rule 202]

3. **Rule 203 - Particulate Matter Concentration:** A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any source particulate matter in excess of 0.3 grains per cubic foot of gas at standard conditions.

   When the source involves a combustion process, the concentration must be calculated to 12 percent (12%) carbon dioxide (CO_2).

4. **Rule 205 - Process Weight Limitation:** A person shall not discharge in any one hour from any source whatsoever dust or condensed fumes in total quantities in excess of amounts shown in the following table titled "Process Weight Limitation Table."

   To use the following table, take the process weight per hour as defined in Rule 102 then find this figure on the table, opposite which is the maximum number of pounds of contaminants which may be discharged into the atmosphere in any one hour. Interpolation of the data in the table for process weights up to 60,000 pounds/hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation $E = 4.10(P^{0.67})$ and interpolation and extrapolation of the data for process rates in excess of 60,000 pounds/hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation $E = 55.0 (P^{0.11})-40$. For purposes of these equations, E = the rate of emission in pounds/hour and P = the process weight rate in tons/hour.

PROCESS WEIGHT LIMITATION TABLE

Process Weight Rate		Maximum Discharge Rate	Process Weight Rate		Maximum Discharge Rate
lb/hr	Ton/hr	lb/hr	lb/hr	ton/hr	lb/hr
100	0.05	00.551	14000	7.00	15.5
200	0.10	00.877	16000	8.00	16.5
400	0.20	01.400	18000	9.00	17.9
600	0.30	01.830	20000	10.00	19.2
800	0.40	02.220	30000	15.00	25.2

1000	0.50	02.580	40000	20.00	30.5
1500	0.75	03.380	50000	25.00	35.4
2000	1.00	04.100	60000	30.00	40.0
2500	1.25	04.760	70000	35.00	41.3
3000	1.50	05.380	80000	40.00	42.5
3500	1.75	05.970	90000	45.00	43.6
4000	2.00	06.520	100000	50.00	44.6
5000	2.50	07.580	120000	60.00	46.3
6000	3.00	08.560	140000	70.00	47.8
7000	3.50	09.490	160000	80.00	49.0
8000	4.00	10.400	200000	100.00	51.2
9000	4.50	11.200	1000000	500.00	69.0
10000	5.00	12.000	2000000	1000.00	77.6
12000	6.00	13.600	6000000	3000.00	92.7

5. **Rule 212 Delivery Vehicles Equipped With Vapor Recovery**

a) **Loading Requirements** - No owner or operator of any vapor recovery equipped gasoline delivery vessel shall load, permit the loading, or provide equipment for the loading of gasoline into such a vessel unless an ARB-certified vapor recovery system or its equivalent, approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer, is used during the transfer.

b) **Unloading Requirements** - The owner or operator of any vapor recovery equipped gasoline delivery vessel shall, when unloading gasoline to any Phase I equipped storage tank, use an ARB-certified Phase I vapor recovery system or its equivalent as approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

c) **Vapor-Tight Requirements** - No person shall store gasoline in or otherwise use or operate any gasoline delivery vessel unless such vessel is designed and maintained to be vapor-tight. A person shall not allow loading or unloading of gasoline, or other use or operation of any vapor recovery equipped transporting vessel unless the vessel has proof of a valid certification of vapor integrity as defined by the applicable Air Resources Board Certification and Test Procedures, pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 41962(g) and the California Code of Regulations Title 17, Section 94004.

6. **Rule 214 Vapor Collection And Disposal System at Loading Facilities**

a) **Vapor Recovery Required** – A person shall not load any organic liquids having a vapor pressure of10.34 kPa (1.5 PSI) or greater under actual loading conditions into any tank truck, trailer, or railroad tank car from any loading facility having an annual throughput of five million (5,000,000) gallons or more unless the loading facility is equipped with a vapor collection and disposal system as specified below, or its equivalent as approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

b) **Vapor recovery Criteria** – Loading shall be accomplished is such a manner that all displaced vapors and air will be vented only to the vapor collection system. The vapor disposal portion of the collection and disposal system shall consist of one of the following:

1. An adsorber system, condensation system, incineration system, or combination system which processes all vapors and which limits the emission of vapors and gases to no more than 0.5 pounds of non-methane hydrocarbons per 1,000 gallons of organic liquids transferred.

2. A vapor handling system which directs all vapors to a fuel gas system.

3. Other equipment of an efficiency equal to or greater than that specified in Sections 1 or 2 above if approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

a) **Equipment Maintenance** – All equipment associated with loading operations shall be maintained to be leak-free and vapor-tight.

7. **Rule 215 Storage Of Gasoline Products at Bulk Facilities**

A person shall not place, store or hold gasoline in any stationary storage tank, reservoir, or other container of more than forty thousand (40,000) gallon capacity unless such tank, reservoir, or other container is a pressure tank maintaining working pressures sufficient at all times to prevent gasoline vapor or gas loss to the atmosphere, or is designed and equipped with one of the following vapor loss control devices, properly installed, and in good working order: [Rule 215]

a) A Floating Roof Of An Approved Type: The control equipment provided for in this paragraph shall not be used if the gasoline has a vapor pressure of eleven (11.0) pounds per square inch absolute or greater under actual storage conditions. All tank gauging and sampling devices shall be vapor-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.

b) A Vapor Recovery System: A vapor recovery system, or efficiency equivalent to a floating roof meeting the requirements of a. above, consisting of a vapor gathering system capable of collecting the gasoline vapors and gasses discharged and a vapor disposal system capable of processing such gasoline vapors and gasses so as to prevent their emissions to the atmosphere and with all tank gauging and sampling devices vapor-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.

c) Other equipment of equal efficiency, provided such equipment is approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

8. **Rule 225 - Solvent Storage:** All paints and solvents shall be stored in sealed containers when not in use. Any containers of solvent stored in Butte County which exceed fifty-five (55) gallon capacity shall contain instructions to store in a closed condition.

9. **Rule 230 - Reduced Sulfur Emission Standards:** It shall be unlawful for any person to cause or permit the emission of air contaminants from any premises which will result in ground-level concentrations of TRS (total reduced sulfur), expressed as hydrogen sulfide, in excess of 0.03 PPM for a period of sixty (60) minutes.

10. **Rule 231 - Sulfur Oxides Emission Standard:** No person shall discharge into the atmosphere from any single source of emission whatsoever any sulfur oxides in excess of 0.2 percent by volume (2000 PPM) collectively calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO_2).

11. **Rule 250 - Circumvention:** No person shall build, erect, install or use any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, the use of which, without resulting in a reduction in the total release of air contaminants to the atmosphere, reduces or conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California or of these Rules and Regulations. This Rule shall not apply to cases in which the only violation involved is of Section 41700 of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California or Rule 201, Nuisance, of these Rules and Regulations.

12. **Rule 260 - Separation of Emissions:** If air contaminants from a single source operation are emitted through two or more emission points, the total emitted quantity of any air contaminant limited by these (BCAQMD) Rules and Regulations shall not exceed the quantity which would be the allowable emission through a single emission point, and the total emitted quantity of any such air contaminant shall be taken as the product of the highest concentration measured in any of the emission points and the combined exhaust gas volume from all emission points, unless the person responsible for the source operation establishes, to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer, the correct total emitted quantity.

13. **Rule 261 Combination of Emissions**

a) If air contaminants from two or more source operations are combined prior to emission and there are adequate and reliable means reasonably susceptible to confirmation and

use by the Air Pollution Control Officer for establishing a separation of the components of the combined emission to indicate the nature, extent, quantity and degree of emission arising from each such source operation, then all of the applicable prohibitions contained in these Rules and Regulations shall apply to each such source operation separately.

b) If air contaminants from two or more source operations are combined prior to emission, and the combined emissions cannot be separated according to the provisions of Part A of this section, then all of the applicable prohibitions contained in these Rules and Regulations shall be applied to the combined emission as if it originated in a single source operation.

14. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the permittee shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. [40 CFR §60.11(d), NSR permits]

15. The permittee shall comply with the requirements of Sections 61.145 through 61.147 of the National Emission Standard for Asbestos for all demolition and renovation projects. [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart M]

16. Operation of this equipment listed on this permit must be conducted in compliance with all data and specifications submitted with all applications under which this permit is issued. [SPP-75-40 #2]

17. The District shall be notified within twenty-four (24) hours of detection of any soil contamination due to a product spill or equipment leak exceeding one (1) barrel. Soil remediation measures may require an Authority to Construct and a Permit to Operate, as determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer. [SPP-75-40 #23]

18. All tanks, valves, flanges, piping and associated equipment shall be maintained to be leak-free (liquid and vapor) and vapor-tight. A liquid leak-free condition shall be defined as a leak of less than three (3) drops per minute. A vapor leak shall be defined as any source of gasoline vapors which causes a combustible gas detector meter reading of 100 percent of the LEL (Lower Explosive Limit). A vapor leak does not include any vapor resulting from liquid spillage or liquid leaks. Vapor-tight shall be defined as either a leak of less than 100 percent of the LEL on a combustible gas detector measured at a distance of 2.54 cm (one inch) from the source, or no visible evidence of air entrainment in the sight glass of a liquid delivery hose. [SPP-75-40 #25]

19. The permit holder shall comply with all conditions of this permit and with all applicable federal, state, and District air quality regulations.

B. Gasoline Storage Tanks (S-1)

1. A California Air Resources Board (CARB) certified vapor recovery system shall be used on all gasoline transfer operations. [SPP-81-18 # 25]

2. The primary and secondary seals shall be maintained such that there are no holes, tears, or other physical deficiencies. [SPP-81-18 #27]

C. Gasoline Storage Tanks CH-32 and CH-33 (S-2)

1. Tanks CH-32 and CH-33 shall each be equipped with Pan-Type Welded Internal Floating Roof with a Metallic Shoe Primary Seal and Steel Compression Plate Secondary Seal. Each roof shall be floating at all times (i.e., off the leg supports) except during initial fill and when the tank is completely emptied and subsequently refilled. The process of emptying and refilling when the roof is resting on the leg supports shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible. Each opening in the floating roof, except for automatic bleeder vents and rim space vents, is to provide a projection below the liquid surface. Each opening in the floating roof, except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, stub drains and leg sleeves, is to be equipped with a cover, seal, or lid which is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible gap) except when the device is in actual use. Automatic bleeder vents are to be

closed at all times when the roof is floating except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the leg supports. Rim vents are to be set to open only when the roof is being floated off the leg supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting. [40 CFR Part 60.112a(a)(2)]

D. Gasoline Storage Tank CH-37 (S-3)

1. A California Air Resources Board (CARB) certified vapor recovery system shall be used on all gasoline transfer operations. [SPP-81-18 #25]

2. The internal floating roof shall rest or float on the liquid surface (but not necessarily in complete contact with it) inside the storage vessel that has a fixed roof. The internal floating roof shall be floating on the liquid surface at all times, except during initial fill and during those intervals when the storage vessel is completely emptied or subsequently emptied and refilled. When the roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of filling, emptying, or refilling shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible. [40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1)(i)]

3. Tank CH-37 shall be equipped with a mechanical shoe seal located between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the internal floating roof. A mechanical shoe seal is a metal sheet held vertically against the wall of the storage vessel by springs or weighted levers and is connected by braces to the floating roof. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof. [40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1)(ii)]

4. Each opening in a noncontact internal floating roof except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and the rim space vents is to provide a projection below the liquid surface. [40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1)(ii)(C)(iii)]

5. Each opening in the internal floating roof except for leg sleeves, automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, column wells, ladder wells, sample wells, and stub drains is to be equipped with a cover or lid which is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible gap) except when the device is in actual use. The cover or lid shall be equipped with a gasket. Covers on each access hatch and automatic gauge float well shall be bolted except when they are in use. [40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1)(ii)(C)(iv)]

6. Automatic bleeder vents shall be equipped with a gasket and are to be closed at all times when the roof is floating except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the roof leg supports. [40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1)(ii)(C)(v)]

7. Rim space vents shall be equipped with a gasket and are to be set to open only when the internal floating roof is not floating or at the manufacturer's recommended setting. [40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1)(ii)(C)(vi)]

8. Each penetration of the internal floating roof for the purpose of sampling shall be a sample well. The sample well shall have a slit fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the opening. [40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1)(ii)(C)(vii)]

9. Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows the passage of a column supporting the fixed roof shall have a flexible fabric sleeve or seal or a gasketed sliding cover. [40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1)(ii)(C)(viii)]

10. Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for the passage of a ladder shall have a gasketed sliding cover. [40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1)(ii)(C)(ix)]

E. Loading Racks and Hydrocarbon Vapor Processing System (S-4)

1. A person shall not load any organic liquids having a vapor pressure of 10.34 kPa (1.5 PSI) or greater under actual loading conditions into any tank truck, trailer, or railroad tank car from the loading facility unless the loading facility is equipped with a California Air Resources Board certified vapor collection and disposal system. [Rule 214; 40 CFR, Part 60.502(a)]

2. The emissions to the atmosphere from the vapor collection system due to the loading of liquid product into gasoline tank trucks are not to exceed 35 milligrams of total organic compounds per liter of gasoline loaded. [40 CFR 60.502(b)]

3. Each vapor collection system shall be designed to prevent any total organic compound vapors collected at one loading rack from passing to another loading rack. [40 CFR 60.502(d)]

4. Loading of liquid product into gasoline tank trucks shall be limited to vapor-tight gasoline tank trucks using the following procedures: [40 CFR 60.502(e)]

   a. The owner or operator shall obtain the vapor tightness documentation described in 60.505 (b) for each gasoline tank truck which is to be loaded at the affected facility.

   b. The owner or operator shall require the tank identification number to be recorded as each gasoline tank truck is loaded at the affected facility.

   c. The owner or operator shall cross-check each tank identification number obtained in paragraph (4)(b) of this section with the file of tank vapor tightness documentation within 2 weeks after the corresponding tank is loaded.

   d. The terminal owner or operator shall notify the owner or operator of each nonvapor-tight gasoline tank truck loaded at the affected facility within 3 weeks after the loading has occurred.

   e. The terminal owner or operator shall take steps assuring that the nonvapor-tight gasoline tank truck will not be reloaded at the affected facility until the vapor tightness documentation is obtained.

   f. Alternate procedures to those described in paragraphs (4)(a) through (e) of this section for limiting gasoline tank truck loadings may be used upon application to, and approval by, the Administrator.

5. The owner or operator shall act to assure that loadings of gasoline tank trucks at the affected facility are made only into tanks equipped with vapor collection equipment that is compatible with the terminal's vapor collection system. [40 CFR, Part 60.502(f)]

6. The terminal's and the tank truck's vapor collection systems shall be connected during the loading of gasoline. [40 CFR, Part 60.502(g)]

7. The vapor collection and liquid loading equipment shall be designed and operated to prevent gauge pressure in the delivery tank from exceeding 4,500 Pascals (450 mm of water) during product loading. This level is not to be exceeded when measured by the procedures specified in 40 CFR, §60.503(d). [40 CFR, Part 60.502(h)]

8. No pressure-vacuum vent in the bulk gasoline terminal's vapor collection system shall begin to open at a system pressure less than 4,500 Pascals (450 mm of water). [40 CFR, Part 60.502(I)]

9. Each calendar month, the vapor collection system, the vapor processing system, and each loading rack handling gasoline shall be inspected during the loading of gasoline tank trucks for total organic compounds liquid or vapor leaks. For purposes of this paragraph, detection methods incorporating sight, sound, or smell are acceptable. Each detection of a leak shall be recorded and the source of the leak repaired within 15 calendar days after it is detected. [40 CFR, Part 60.502(j)]

10. The vapor recovery system shall operate in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and maintained to be leak-free, vapor-tight, and in good working order. Gasoline, diesel fuel or other petroleum-based products (product) shall not be dispensed at the loading racks unless the vapor recovery system is fully operational pursuant to condition #12 of this section. [SPP-75-40 #24]

11. The vapor flow rate to the vapor combustor shall not exceed 700 cubic feet per minute (cfm). [SPP-75-40 #26]

12. All product shall be loaded using one of the following operational modes: [SPP-70-40 #27]

   a. Normal Mode: Vapors from truck loading are stored in the vapor holder, then burned in the vapor combustor stack.

b. Direct Mode: Vapors from truck loading are processed directly by the vapor combustor. The vapor holder is out-of-service and not storing any vapors.

13. During the Direct mode of operation, the simultaneous use of more than two (2) loading arms at any loading rack is prohibited and written notice of this limitation shall be posted at all four (4) loading racks. [SPP-75-40 #28]

14. No more than 80,000 gallons of product shall be dispensed in any one (1) hour period while operating in the Direct mode. [SPP-75-40 #29]

15. No more than 1,846,000 gallons of gasoline shall be dispensed from the bulk terminal in any twenty-four (24) hour period when operating in the Normal mode. [SPP-75-40 #30]

16. The processing of vapors resulting from the loading of product in either the Normal or Direct mode of operation shall not occur if the non-methane hydrocarbon concentration in the effluent gas stream from the stack of the vapor combustor is greater than any of the limits specified in condition #21 of this section. The continuous emissions monitor (condition VI.B.1.a) shall be used with a six (6) hour averaging period for compliance purposes. [SPP-75-40 #31]

17. The vapor holder tank shall be prevented from venting to the atmosphere by controlling the product loading operations so as to not exceed the effective capacity of the vapor recovery system and the vapor holder at any time. [SPP-75-40 #32]

18. The vapor holder tank shall be taken out of service if vapors are vented to the atmosphere. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall be notified within a two (2) hour time period if the vapor holder is taken out of service. [SPP-75-40 #33]

19. The permit holder shall maintain, calibrate and operate an automatic rack shutdown switch. The vapor pressure monitoring system (condition VI.B.1.b) shall alarm and automatically shutdown the loading racks when the pressure monitor indicates a vapor line pressure of 6 inches of water column. [SPP-75-40 #34]

20. Emission concentration and rate limits may be adjusted based upon source test and California Air Resources Board (CARB) certification test data. A copy of the most recent CARB Executive Order and certification test summary shall be made available to the APCO or his designated representative upon request. [SPP-75-40 #35]

21. The gaseous emissions from the vapor combustor shall be limited to the following concentrations and rates: [SPP-75-40 #36]

a. Non-methane hydrocarbon emissions, expressed as propane, shall not exceed 0.080 pounds per 1,000 gallons of product loaded.

b. Non-methane hydrocarbon emissions, expressed as propane, shall not exceed 200 parts per million (ppm).

A six (6) hour averaging period will be used for compliance purposes.

V. EMISSIONS MONITORING AND PERFORMANCE TESTING

A. Gasoline Storage Tank CH-37 (S-3)

1. The permit holder shall visually inspect the internal floating roof, primary seal, and secondary seal prior to filling the storage vessel with volatile organic liquid. If there are holes, tears, or other openings in the primary seal, the secondary seal, or the seal fabric, or defects in the internal floating roof, or both, the owner or operator shall repair the items before filling the storage vessel. [40 CFR Part 60.113b(a)(1)]

2. The permit holder shall visually inspect the primary and secondary seals through manholes and roof hatches at least once every 12 months after initial fill. If the internal floating roof is not resting on the surface of the volatile organic liquid inside the storage vessel, or there is liquid accumulated on the roof, or the seal is detached, or there are holes or tears in the seal fabric, the owner or operator shall repair the items or empty and remove the vessel from service within 45 days. If a failure that is detected during the inspections required in this paragraph cannot be

repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, a 30-day extension may be requested from the Administrator in the inspection report required in 60.115b(a)(3). Such a request for an extension must document that alternate storage capacity is unavailable and specify a schedule of actions the company will take that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible. [40 CFR Part 60.113b(a)(2)]

3. The permit holder shall visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, the secondary seal, gaskets, slotted membranes and sleeve seals each time the storage vessel is emptied and degassed. If the internal floating roof has defects, the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or seal fabric, or the gaskets no longer close off the liquid surfaces from the atmosphere, or the slotted membrane has more than 10 percent open area, the owner or operator shall repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions specified in this paragraph exist before refilling the storage vessel with volatile organic liquid. In no event shall inspections conducted in accordance with this provision occur at intervals greater than 10 years. [40 CFR Part 60.113b(a)(4)]

4. The permit holder shall notify the Administrator in writing at least 30 days prior to the filling or refilling of each storage vessel for which an inspection is required by paragraphs V.A.1 and V.A.4 of this section to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present. If the inspection required by paragraph (a)(4) of this section is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance of refilling the tank, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator at least 7 days prior to the refilling of the storage vessel. Notification shall be made by telephone immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned. Alternatively, this notification including the written documentation may be made in writing and sent by express mail so that it is received by the Administrator at least 7 days prior to the refilling. [40 CFR Part 60.113b(a)(5)]

B. Loading Racks and Hydrocarbon Vapor Processing System (S-4)

1. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate the following continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) to measure stack emissions and related process parameters at all times during the combustion process:

   a. Vapor combustor hydrocarbon monitor; and,

   b. Vapor line pressure monitor

   These monitors shall meet all applicable federal design and quality assurance requirements. The chart printouts for each of the above devices shall be clearly labeled as to present scale setting, current time and the proper units to be used in evaluating the recording. [SPP-75-40 #37, 40 CFR §60.13]

2. The stack hydrocarbon concentrations shall be recorded in parts per million (ppm) and expressed as propane. [SPP-75-40 #38]

3. The stack hydrocarbon monitor shall be in operation at all times, except when vapors are being stored in the vapor holder without further processing. [SPP-75-40 #39]

4. A quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) program for the CEM system shall be developed and maintained. At a minimum, the plan shall conform to Appendix F to 40 CFR Part 60, including: [SPP-75-40 #37]

   a. Calibrations of CEMS; and,

   b. Calibration Drift (CD) determination and adjustment of CEMS; and,

   c. Preventive Maintenance of CEMS (including spare parts inventory); and,

   d. Data recording, calculations, and reporting procedures; and,

   e. Accuracy audit procedures including sampling and analysis methods; and

   f. Program for corrective action for malfunctioning CEMS. [Appendix F to 40 CFR §60]

C. Performance Source Tests (S-4)

1. A source performance test shall be conducted on the vapor combustor stack in both the Normal and Direct modes of operation on an annual basis. [SPP-75-40 #42]

2. A source performance test protocol shall be submitted to the APCO and U.S. EPA at least thirty (30) days prior to any compliance source testing. The permittee shall notify the APCO and U.S. EPA at least ten (10) days prior to the scheduled test date. [SPP-75-40 #43, #45, 40 CFR §60.8(d)]

3. All test methods and procedures shall follow EPA guidelines unless otherwise approved by the APCO, in writing, prior to the scheduled test date. [SPP-75-40 #44]

4. The permittee shall provide all of the following: [SPP-75-40 #46, 40 CFR §60.8(e)]
   a. Safe sampling platform(s), and,
   b. Safe access to sampling platform(s), and,
   c. Utilities for sampling and testing equipment; and,
   d. Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such facility. This includes constructing the air pollution control system such that volumetric flow rates and pollutant emission rates can be accurately determined by applicable test methods and procedures and providing a stack or duct free of cyclonic flow during performance tests, as demonstrated by applicable test methods and procedures.

5. The vapor combustor shall be source tested at the maximum attainable vapor flow rate, not to exceed 700 cubic feet per minute. [SPP-75-40 #48]

VI. RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A General Requirements

1. In addition to any other reporting requirements contained in this permit the permittee shall comply with all of the following requirements:

   a. The APCO shall be notified within two (2) hours of discovery if any CEM at the facility is rendered inoperative; and, [SPP-75-40 #18]

   b. All reports of a deviation from permit requirements shall identify the probable cause of the deviation and any preventative or corrective action taken; and,

   c. A progress report shall be made on a compliance schedule at least semi-annually and shall include: 1) the date when compliance will be achieved, 2) an explanation of why compliance was not, or will not be, achieved by the scheduled date, and 3) a log of any preventative or corrective action taken; and,

   d. Any application form, report, or compliance certification submitted pursuant to this permit shall contain certification by a responsible official of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification and any other certification required under this part shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete. [Rule 1101 §VI.7, 40 CFR §70.5(d)]

2. The permit holder shall maintain records of the total quantity of all product loaded per hour during the Direct mode of operation, and the total quantity of gasoline loaded per day for the Normal mode of operation. [SPP-75-40 #40]

3. The permit holder shall maintain records of each loading of product into delivery vehicles, and shall maintain copies of a valid certification of vapor integrity as defined by the applicable Air Resources Board Certification and Test Procedures, pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 41962(g) and the California Code of Regulations Title 17, Section 94004, for each vehicle loaded at the terminal. [Rule 212]

B Notification of an Emergency

1. Any deviation from permit requirements, including or that attributable to upset conditions or malfunction of continuous monitoring equipment shall be reported to the APCO within 2-hours of the discovery of any emission exceedance or breakdown condition. [SPP-75-40 #18, Rule 275.A, 40 CFR §70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B)]

2. In the event of a breakdown, malfunction, or other emergency the permittee shall submit to the APCO and the Regional Administrator, within two (2) weeks of the emergency event, properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that demonstrates: [Rule 275, Rule 1101 §6.2.12.2]

   a. An emergency occurred; and,

   b. The probable cause(s) of the emergency can be identified; and,

   c. The facility was being properly operated at the time of the emergency; and,

   a. All steps were taken to minimize the emissions resulting from the emergency event; and,

   b. Within two working days of the emergency event, the permittee provided the APCO with a description of the emergency and any mitigating or corrective action taken.

   In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee has the burden of proof for establishing that an emergency occurred. This provision is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.

C Gasoline Storage Tank CH-37 (S-3)

1. The permit holder shall keep a record of each inspection performed as required by conditions V.A.1, V.A. 2 and V.A.3. Each record shall identify the storage vessel on which the inspection was performed and shall contain the date the vessel was inspected and the observed condition of each component of the control equipment (seals, internal floating roof, and fittings). [40 CFR, Part 60, Subpart Kb, Section 60.115b(a)(2)]

2. The permit holder shall, for the life of the source, keep readily accessible records showing the dimension of the storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel. [40 CFR, Part 60, Subpart Kb, Section 60.116b(b)]

3. The permit holder shall keep copies of the following records. [40 CFR, Part 60, Subpart Kb, Section 60.116b(c)]

   a. The type of volatile organic liquid stored; and,

   b. Maximum true vapor pressure of the volatile organic liquid stored; and,

   c. Actual storage temperature (measured monthly); and,

   d. Period of storage; and,

   e. Quantities of volatile organic liquid stored (gallons/day)

   The records shall be continuously maintained for the most recent five-year period and shall be made available to the Air Pollution Control Officer upon request.

4. Available data on the storage temperature may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure pursuant to 40 CFR, Part 60, Subpart Kb, Section 60.116b(e). [40 CFR, Part 60, Subpart Kb, Section 60.116b(e)]

5. The permit holder shall notify the APCO in writing at least 30 days prior to the filling or refilling of each storage vessel for which an inspection is required by conditions V.A.2. and V.A.3 to afford the APCO the opportunity to have an observer present. If the inspection required by condition 12B is not planned and Chevron Products Company could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance of refilling the tank, Chevron Products Company shall notify the District at least 7 days prior to refilling of the storage vessel. Notification shall be made by telephone immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned. Alternatively, this notification including the written documentation may be made in writing and sent by express mail so that it is received by the District at least 7 days prior to the refilling. [40 CFR, Part 60, Subpart Kb, Section 60.113b(a)(5)]

6. In addition to any other recordkeeping, records shall be maintained of all monitoring and support information required by any applicable federal requirement, including: [Rule 1101 §6.2.6.1, 40 CFR §70.6(a)(3)(ii)]

   a. Date, place, and time of sampling; and,

   b. The date(s) analyses were performed; and,

   c. The company or entity that performed the analyses; and,

   d. The analytical techniques or methods used; and,

   e. Operating conditions at the time of sampling; and,

   f. Results of the analysis.

7. Records shall be retained for all required monitoring data and support information for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of sample collection, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit. [SPP-75-40 #41, Rule 1101 §6.2.6.2, 40 CFR §70.6(a)(3)(ii))(B)]

D Loading Racks and Hydrocarbon Vapor Processing System (S-4)

1. The results of the source test required by condition VI.C.1 shall be submitted to the APCO within thirty (30) days following the test. [SPP-75-40 #47]

2. The permittee shall submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report for any federal fiscal quarter during which there are excess emissions, or a summary report shall be submitted semiannually if there are no excess emissions. Written reports of excess emissions shall include the following information:

   a. The magnitude of excess emissions computed in accordance with 40 CFR §60.13(h), any conversion factor(s) used, and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period of excess emissions. The process operating time during the reporting period. [40 CFR §60.7(c)(1)]

   b. Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs during startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the affected facility. The nature and cause of any malfunction (if known), the corrective action taken or preventative measures adopted. [40 CFR §60.7(c)(2)]

   c. The date and time identifying each period during which the continuous monitoring system was inoperative except for zero and span checks and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments. [40 CFR §60.7(c)(3)]

   d. When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous monitoring system(s) have not been inoperative, repaired, or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report. [40 CFR §60.7(c)(4)]

3. The excess emissions reports shall contain the information and be in the format shown in figure 1 of 40 CFR Part 60.7(d) unless otherwise approved by APCO and EPA. The summary report form shall be submitted for emissions of hydrocarbons. [40 CFR §60.7(d)]

4. If the total duration of excess emissions for the reporting period is less than one (1) percent of the total operating time for the reporting period and continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) downtime for the reporting period is less than five (5) percent of the total operating time for the reporting period, only the summary report form shall be submitted and the excess emission report need not be submitted unless requested by the APCO or the Regional Administrator. [40 CFR §60.7(d)(1)]

5. If the total duration of excess emissions for the reporting period is one (1) percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period or the total CEMS downtime for the reporting period is five (5) percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period, the summary report form and the excess emission report shall both be submitted. [40 CFR §60.7(d)(2)]

6. The excess emissions report shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each federal fiscal quarter and submitted to EPA (Attn: A-3-3) and the APCO. [40 CFR §60.7(d)(3)]

E. Annual Compliance Certification

1. The responsible official shall submit a compliance certification to the U.S. EPA Attention Air-3 and the APCO every 12 months unless required more frequently by an applicable requirement. [Rule 1101 §6.2.14.1]

2. The compliance certification shall identify the basis for each permit term or condition (e.g., specify the emissions limitation, standard, or work practice) and a means of monitoring compliance with the term or condition. [Rule 1101 §6.2.14.2]

3. The compliance certification shall include a statement of the compliance status and method(s) used to determine compliance for the current time period and over the entire reporting period. [Rule 1101 §6.2.14.3]

4. The compliance certification shall include any additional inspection, monitoring, or entry requirement that may be promulgated pursuant to Sections 114(a) and 504(b) of the Federal Clean Air Act. [Rule 1101 §6.2.14.4]

VII. COMPLIANCE

A. Compliance With Permit Requirements

1. The permittee shall continue to comply with all permit conditions with which it is in compliance. [Rule 1101 §6.2.11.1, 40 CFR §70.5(c)(A)]
2. The permittee shall comply, on a timely basis, with all applicable federal requirements that will become effective during the term of this permit. [Rule 1101 §6.2.9.2, 40 CFR §70.5(c)(8)(iii)(B) & §70.6(c)(3)]